BY THE EVENING STAR NEWSPAPER COMPANY

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THE WEEKLY STAR—published on Friday morning—One Dollar-and-a-half a year.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATRE. Last Night but One of the charming LOTTA. THIS EVENING. THIS EVENING,
First time in Washington of her new play
FIRE FLY,
With new Scenery, Costumes, &c.
VIRE YLY
With New Songs, Dances and Drum Soles,
Friday Night Benefit of LOTTA.
SATURDAY, LAST LOTTA MATINEE.
Admission 50 costs; Children 25 conts.

WALL'S OPERA HOUSE. FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY. COMMENCING EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 18 The Grand Moral Drama of

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

One of the most Pathetic and B antifui Dramas ever written for the stage.

The public Itaste suited! Pride and avarice rebuked! Beralists taught home lesson! Villainy and infrigue meet a just reward!

Produced with new Scenery and all the Original Music, and a powerful Cust of Characters.

Liberal Prices:—Dress Circle and Parquette only 50 cents. Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents, upper Circle and Gallery, 25 cents. Newstra charge for reserved sents. CPECIAL CARD.-NATIONAL THEATER.

ON EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 18TH.
First Appearance in Washington of the Distinguished English Shakspeareau Tragedian. MR. NEIL WARNER, Who will begin a week of Shakspearean Performances with the sublime Tragedy entitled OTHELLO, THE JEALOUS MOOB.

Bishop Lowth, in his lecture on Hebrew Poetry, eave. "In this manner, in a single dramatic fablof our own Shakspeare, the passion of jealousy, its causes, progress, incidents, and effects, are more truly, more acutely, more copiously, and more impressively delineated than has been done by all the philesophers who have treated on this dark argument."

Mr. Warner will be supported by an angmented company, embracing several new and valuable ac-quisitions. MARINIS BLEVENTH ANNUAL FLORAL

Will take place at the NEW MASONIC TEMPLE, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1870.

Stores.

N. B.—All those wishing to participate are requested to join at once, for no scholars will be received after Saturday, 16th inst.

ap9-lm

DABLOW'S GALLERY.—The public are invited to see a large number of FINE PAINTINGS pust received from the late sale of Jacob Thompson's Gallery, New York, on exhibition from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. This is a fine chance for those wishing to purchase FINE AND ORIGINAL PICTURES. 237

RT REPOSITORY, 245 F STREET.

Between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets.

OLL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, CHROMOS, &c., ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

CORD AND TASSELS, &c., &c. VELVET PASSE PARTOUTS, PARLOR BRACKETS, &c HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

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TTH AND SALE
TREET. AT MARKRITER'S,

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Obeice Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chromos, &c.
Also, Largest Stock Paperhangings, Window Shades, Picture Frames, Picture Cord and Tassels, Rings, Nails, &c., in the District.

TERMS CASH.
Please Remember Name and Number. as 34-ly

LECTURES.

MOSES HULL.—This powerful reasoner will speak in HARMONIAL HALL at 8 this p. m. Subject—The Spiritual Birth. After the lecture that very remarkable medium, Mr. KEENE, will give public tests of spirit presence. Admission tencents.

ABLEAUX AND LECTURE.

Lecture by the Hon. P. VAN TRUMP. M. C., at Carroll Hall, for the benefit of St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, on MONDAY. WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 18, 20, and 22, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The lecture will be delivered on the last-named evening. Subject: "Cromwell and his Times." evening. Subject: "Cromwell and his Time Tickets for the three entertainments \$1. Remember the Orphans. Come one, or me all.

TAMES E. MURDOCH,

THE EMINEST TRAGEDIAN AND DRAM TIST, AND GRACEFUL ELOCUTIONIST.

Will deliver in
LINCOLN HALL,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 14,
His much admired Lecture,
"IMPRESSIONS AND BECOLLECTIONS OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,"
Illustrated with characteristic Poetry by the ablest
writers of the period.
This Lecture will be given under the auspices of
the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of the
Potomac, and the entire net proceeds will be contributed to the Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8. Admission tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents Sale of reserved seats to commence at the Bookstore of Messrs. Philp & Solomons at 8 o'clock Menday morning, April 11.

BALLS, PARTIES, &c.

THE GRAND BALL

LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION
for the benefit of the Orphaus
will be held at the New Masonic Temple on
EASTER MONDAY, April 18, 1870.
Tickets, admitting a Gentleman and Ladies,
be obtained at Ellis' and Metzerott's Mu
Stores.

EXCURSIONS, &c.

HO: FOR GLYMONT: GRAND EXCURSION AND SHAD-BAKE
AT GLYMONT
By the Proprietor, JOSEPH H. SHAFFIELD,
MONDAY, APRIL 18.
The fast and safe steamer WAWASET will leave
7th street wharf at 10 a.m.; leave Glymont 5 p. m. Weber's Band has been
engaged. Tickets \$1.50 including
first-class dinner; to be had at Shaffield's, 1225 Pa.
av., or at the boat.

C. REICHENBACH's Piano Store No. 423 11th Street, above Penna. Avenue, (Established Over 20 Years.)

Bole agency for the sale of the celebrated PIANOS of Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, and Wm. McCammon, Albany; also, second-hand Pianes, Organs and Melodeons for sale or rent on the most accommodating terms; Piano and Organ Tuning and Repairing.

COLUMBIA YEAST POWDER,

Composed of the most Healthy Ingredients, being free from all injurious drugs. SOLD BY ALL GROCERS in the City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1968. I am fully acquainted with the constitution of the Columbia Yeast Powder. The proportions are well adapted for the efficient raising of the dough, and I consider it an improvement upon existing yeast powders. THOMAS ANTISELL, M. D., Chemist.

MANUFACTORY-812 K STREET, BE TWEEN STH AND 9TH. mh25-lm STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

On hand and for sale, new and second-hand STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, from four to forty horse power.

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Founders, Machinists, and Boiler Makers,
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Maine avenue and Third street.

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AND INSURANCE AGENT.

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

Military Beunty Land Warrants, Western
Land Patents, or Certificates of Location purchased at thehighest market prices.

Jall-3m* "DE BING'S STANDARD REMEDY, VIA
FUGA."—This Great Remedy for sale wholesale and retail, at FORD'S, 1105 Pennsylvania
svenue, and by all Druggists.

ap 1-lm

Wienum Sta



Vol. 35-102, 5,332.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1870.

TWO CENTS.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. Passed at Second Session of Forty-first Congress

AN ACT to incorporate the Washington General Hospital and Asylum of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Silas L. Leomis, Robert Reyburn, Harvey Lindsly, Byron Sunderland. O. O. Howard, Sayles J. Bowen, D. W. Anderson, Lewis Clephane, George A. Balloch, Lafayette C. Loomis, Joseph T. Johnson, S. P. Brown, and Charles S. English, their associates and successors, are hereby made, declared, and constituted a corporation and body politic, in law and in fact, under the name and style of the Washington General Hospital and Asylum of the District of Columbia; and by that name they shall be, and are hereby, made capable in law to prosecute and telend suits before all proper courts and trabunals; to have a common seal, the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; to purchase, lease, receive, hold, improve, possess, and enjoy, and the same to sell, grant, demise, and dispose of, personal and real property, as they may deem for the best interest and welfare of the hearnits! property, as they may deem for the best interest and welfare of the bospital; to have full power and right to make and ordain all by-laws for the and right to make and ordain all by-laws for the government of said corporation and hospital net inconsistent with the laws of the United States; and to have and enjoy full power and all the right of opening and keeping a hospital and asylum in the District of Columbia for the care of sick, wounded, and invalid persons and children: Provided, That the annual income of said corporation shall not exceed thirty thousand dollars, and that all the real and personal property of said hospital and asylum shall be held, used, and devoted exclusively to the purposes before named: And provided further, That this act may be altered, amended, or repealed at the pleasure of Congress.

[Public-No. 29.]

pleasure of Congress. Approved, March 25, 1870.

An Act amendatory of the charter of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia.

Be il enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the act to incorporate the Mutual Fire insurance Company of the District of Columbia, approved January ten, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, be so amended as to authorize the interest on the premium notes held by said company to accumulate to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars; and also to authorize said company to accumulate to also to authorize said company to acquire and hold real estate, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, cash value, at any one time. Approved, March 25, 1870.

[PUBLIC-No. 30.1 AN ACT to renew and continue in force the charter of the Potomac Insurance Company, of Georgetown, District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to incorporate a Fire Insurance Company, in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia," approved the second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and the act entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Potomac Insurance Company, of Georgetown," approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven; and the act entitled "An act to renew and continue in force the charter of the Potomac Insurance Insur tinue in force the charter of the Potomac Insur ance Company, of Georgetown," approved the twenty-seventh of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, be, and the same are hereby, re-enacted and extended from the date of the expiration of the last mentioned act, until the repeal of this act. peal of this act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of section eight of the original charter as restricts the company to having its office in Georgetown, District of Columbia, is hereby amended so as to permit the company to remove its place of business to Washington, District of Columbia, if it so elects.

Approved March 25, 1870.

Approved, March 25, 1870.

An Acr to admit the State of Texas to representation in the Congress of the United States. Whereas the people of Texas have framed and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican; and whereas the legislature of Texas elected under said constitution has ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and whereas the performance of these several acts in good faith is a condition precedent to the representation of the State in Congress: Therefore.

fore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said State of Texas is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States: Provided, That before any member of the legislature of said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe and file in the office of the take and subscribe and file in the office of the secretary of state of Texas, for permanent pre-servation, an oath or affirmation in the form following: "I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial offilegislature, or as an executive or judicial offi-cer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, so help me God;" or under the pains and penalties of perjury, (as the case may be;) or such per-son shall, in like manner, take, subscribe, and son shall, in like manner, take, subscribe, and sile the following oath or affirmation: "I, —, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have, by act of Congress of the United States, been relieved from the disabilities imposed upon me by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so help me God;" or under the pains and penalties of perjury, (as the case may be;) which oaths or affirmations shall be taken before, and certified by, any officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths. And any person who shall knowingly swear or And any person who shall knowingly swear or affirm falsely in taking either of such oaths or affirm falsely in taking either of such oaths or affirmations, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment not less than one year, and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, and not more than ten thousand dollars. And in all triple for ear riple sand dollars. And in all trials for any viola-tion of this act, the certificate of the taking of either of said oaths or affirmations, with proof of the signature of the party accused shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath or affir mation was regularly and lawfully administered by competent authority: And provided further. That every such person who shall neglect for the period of thirty days next after the passage of this act to take, subscribe, and file such oath or affirmation as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to all intents and purposes to have vacated his office: And provided further, That the State of Texas is admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the That the State of Texas is admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union, upon the following fundamental conditions: First. That the constitution of Texas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: Provided. That any alteration of said constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters. Second. That it shall never be lawful for the said State to deprive any citizen of the United States on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualifications for office than such as are required of all other citizens. Third. That the constitution of Tayas shall prove the same like constitution of Texas shall never be se ame or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the constitution of [Approved, March 30, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 9, 1870.)
Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Mahlon Chance, the Consul of the United States at Nassau, New Providence, of the death, of consumption, on the 30th day of March last, at the Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, of Mrs. Emily Norwood Upton, wife of Major General Emory Upton, U.S.A.

87 A colored policeman at Charleston substi-tuted his head for a locust, and butted a prisoner

"Lot's wife politicians" in Texas, they are too much inclined to look back. San Francisco thinks now would be a good time to build a City Hall, as so many men are out of employment.

67 A Cincinnati suicide not content with one death, swallowed a bottle of whiskey, cut his throat and then shot himself to death with great

An Indiana paper reports that a lady in that State married her sixth husband on the 4th inst. Divorces have not aided her, as his five predecessors tranquilly sleep all in a row in the

EVENING STAR.

Washington News and Gossip.

E AND RENT.

INTERNAL REVENUE. The receipts from this ource to-day were \$381,383.74.

Ensign E. D. F. HEALD, U. S. N., has been ordered to signal duty in this c ty.

SUPERVISOR APPOINTED .- Louis M. Foulke. of California, has been appointed Supervisor of nternal Revenue for California, Nevada, Utah

DISTRICT ATTORNEY CARRINGTON this morn-

ing had an interview with the President, in

company with Senator Johnson, of Virginia, in reference to being retained in his office; but the President informed him that he had determined to make a change. CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.-The Senate in Executive session yesterday afternoon

confirmed the following nominations: Alanson B. Long, to be United States Attorney for Louisiana; Wm. T. Harlow, Assessor Internal Revenue, Eighth district of Massachusetts. THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE has decided that farmers and gardeners who sell

only the products of their own farms from their

wagons along the streets, moving from place to place, are not liable to the special tax as produce brokers. THE PANILIES OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE ONEIDA DISASTER .- The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs this morning authorized the chairman to report a bill granting one year's pay of the officers and scamen lost on the

On eida to their relatives.

PERSONAL .- Hon. Sidney Perham, for many years the able Representative of the 2d Maine District in Congress, is in town, and is warmly welcomed by his old associates, and by our towns-people as well, by whom he was greatly estcemed during his residence here, on account of the active part he took in all benevoler; and moral works.

RETIREMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS .- A large number of Army officers, mostly unassigned have recently been ordered to report to General McDowell, President of the Army Retiring Board at New York, for examination for retire ment from active service. The orders embrace officers of all grades ranging from colonels to second lieutenants.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE has appointed a committee consisting of G. B. Williams, in charge of division on accounts, W. P. Shearman of stamp division and D. C. Cox. Superintendent of the Bureau, to investigate the present system of keeping the accounts and to recommend such changes as will insure greater dispatch and security to the business of

THE DISTRICT IN CONGRESS .- The House Committee on the District of Columbia met this morning, and had under consideration the bill authorizing the corporate authorities of Washington to subscribe to the capital stock of the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Rail-road Company, to which several amendments of minor importance were made, and Mr. McKenzie was instructed to report the bill the House and urge its passage.

Mr. Williams was instructed to report to the House the bill to incorporate the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society.

The bill to abolish Joint tenancy in the District was agreed upon, and Mr. Knott was instructed to urge its passage before the House.

Mr. Cook was authorized to report favorably on the bill to amend the act incorporating the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company.

Mr. Cook was authorized to report an amendment to the bill incorporating the Linthicum Institute of Georgetown. Institute of Georgetown.

The committee will meet again to-morrow morning to perfect other bills which will be reported to the House to-morrow afternoon, the District day in the House.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES .- Third Day.-This Academy reassembled to-day at 12 m., at Lincoln Hall, Professor Henry in the chair.

The following new papers were entered: "Reduction of Photographic Observations of Præsepe," by Professor B. A. Gould; "New Breeds of Silkwork which feed on the Ælanthus or Oak, and the importance of their introduction into the country as a valuable future industry," by Professor J. Q. A. Warren, corresponding member of the entomological and other societies of Europe; "Some of the Phenomena Attending the Great Tornado and Thunderstorm of Iowa and Illinois of June 3, 1860," by Professor Wm. and Illinois of June 3, 1860," by Professor Wm.

General John G. Barnard, United States army, read a paper on "The influence of the interior structures of the earth on precession and Professor Poly, of Havana, then read a paper on the "Classification of clouds," which was listened to with undivided attention by the au-

dience, and at its close Professor Henry called the attention of those present to the great talent of Professor Poly, and the interesting character of his remarks. of his remarks.

Professor B. A. Gould then read a paper on "The proposed National Observatory in the Ar-gentine Republic." Doctor B. F. Craig, of the Army Medical Museum, then read a paper on the "Compari-son of Barometers."

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS .- Third Assistant Postmaster General Terrell having completed his improvement of the postage stamps, pleted his improvement of the postage stamps, to take the place of those in use, they are ready for issue. The following is a description of the new stamps: One-cent, Franklin; profile bust after Rubricht; color, ultramarine blue. Two-cents, Jackson; profile bust after Powers; color, velvet brown. Three-cents, Washington; profile bust after Houdon; color, milari green. Six-cents, Lincoln; profile bust after Valle; color, cochineal red. Ten-cants, Jefferson; profile bust after Powers' statue; color chocolate. Twelve-cents, Clay; profile bust after Hart; color, neutral tint purple. Fifteen-cents, Webster, profile bust after Clevenger; color, orange. Twenty-four-cents, Scott; profile bust after Twenty-four-cents, Scott; profile bust after Coffee; color, pure purple. Thirty-cents, Hamilton; profile bust after Cerrachi; color, black. Ninety-cents, Commodore O. H. Perry; profile bust after Wolcott's statue; color, carmine.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—The House Committee on Retrenchment has agreed upon Mr.

Jencke's bill to establish a Department of Justice, and will report it with a recommendation that it pass, as soon as Mr. Jenckes shall have finished a statement, to be presented with the bill, showing the cost for legal assistance and counsel in the various departments of the government as compared with the reduced expense under the proposed measure. The bill provides that there shall be an Executive Department, to be called the Department of Justice, of which the Attorney General shall be the head, with an Assistant, to be called the Solicitor General, at a salary of \$5,000 each; in case of death, absence or inability of the Attorney General, the Solicitor General to fill the place. The Solicitors of the Treasury, of Internal Revenue, of Navy, Judge Advocate General and Examiner of Claims of the State Department and their assistants to be transferred to the Department of Justice. The Attorney General may direct the Solicitor General to or may himself argue cases in the Supreme Court, or may send the Solicitor to any State to argue cases in which the United States is interested. The Solicitors and Assistant Attorneys General to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Subordinate officers and clerks to be appointed by the Attorney General. A stenographic clerk to be appointed for the Department, with a salary of \$2.000. The supervisory powers now exercised by the Secretary of the Interior over accounts of District Attorneys, Marshals, Clerks and other officers of the courts of the United States shall be exercised by the Attorney General. Each head of any Department of the government, and the Attorneys of the United States, to be under control of the Attorney General. Each head of any Department of the government and require the opinion of the Attorney General. Each head of any Department of the Pest Office Department to be performed by the Department of Justice, and the Attorney General to have charge of prosecutions for mail d mittee on Retrenchment has agreed upon Mr. Jencke's bill to establish a Department of Jus-

NOMINATIONS .- The President sent the following nominations to the Senate this after-

George P. Fisher, to be U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia. John Titus, to be Chief Justice of Supreme

Court of Arizona Territory. Charles A. Tweed, to be Associate Justice of Supreme Court of Arizona Territory.

Jno. J. Parry, to be Assessor of Interna Revenue for the 21st District of New York. Foreign News by Cable.

The Political Situation in France-Particulars the Death of Lopez, &c. the Death of Lopez, &c.

In the Corps Legislatir yesterday Ollivier moved that the Chamber adjourn until the vote on the plebiscitum had been taken. He said the government desired that the Deputies should have an opportunity of going before the people and instructing them in the reasons for the measure on which they were to vote. Jules Eavre vehe mently opposed the adjournment as inconsistent with the duty the members owed to their constituents, who had sent them here to remain at their posts. In an emergency like the present he felt that they had everything to fear from the government. The motion to adjourn was adopted by a vote of 195 to 63. Ferry asked the government what progress had been made in the investigation of the conspiracy against the Emperor and State. Ollivier replied that the examination would soon be completed. In answer to a question as to what steps had been taken in the case of Prince Murat, who was re-

taken in the case of Prince Murat, who was re-ported to have struck a magistrate in open court, Ollivier promised that justice would be done. La Liberte insists that Count Daru has done. La Liberte insists that Count Daru has positively resigned the ministry of foreign affairs. The impression continues that Viscount de la Guerouniere will enter the cabinet.

The following has been received from Riq Janeiro, via Lisbon:—President Lopez, of Paraguay, is dead. He was surrounded, and refusing to surrender, was killed by a Brazilian lancer. The mother and sister and children of Lopez, together with Madam Lynch, have been captured. The commander of the Brazilian troops who put this finishing stroke to the war has received from the Emperor the title of Viscount Pelotas.

A telegram from Pesth, Hungary, asserts that the Hungarian prelates in the Ecumenical Council who vote for the dogma of Papal infal-libility will be excluded from the upper chamber

of the Diet.

The London Pall Mall Gazette congratulates
Mr. Ashbury on the acceptance of his challenge
by a fleet of American schooners instead of one
alone. Lord Tenderden is dead.

AFFAIRS IN LOUDON COUNTY, VA .- The Lees. urg Mirror of yesterday has the following Lessburg and Aldie Turnpike.—We learn from the engineer and president of this company that nearly one mile of this road has been almost, if

nearly one mile of this road has been almost, if not quite, graded. The grade is an easy one, and is over the steepest part of the line; and its general finish, and especially the drainage, is excellent. The water does not hang about the road in any place, but is freely conducted off by the side ditches, and the whole work does great credit to the contractors, Messrs. O'Leary & Hisle. The work was commenced near Carter's bridge, and is being pressed towards Leesburg.

Improvement.—The spirit of improvement in this town is still onward. Mr. Robert W. Great. is busily engaged in rearing a handsome brick storehouse nearly opposite the Reamer Hotel, on King street, and the Leesburg foundry of Messrs. Norris & Cockey, which we noticed a Mesers. Norris & Cockey, which we noticed a few weeks ago, is nearing completion. The engine and other machinery is already received, and will soon be ready for work.

A New Engine.—An engine and other machinery destined for the Loudoun Marble Company passed through Leesburg one day last week, and will soon be at work in the marble deposits south of Google Crack.

week, and will soon be at work in the marble deposits south of Goose Creek.

Lecsburg Council.—Gov. Walker last week appointed the following gentlemen councilmen for the town of Lecsburg—the commissions for whom were received on Monday. We hope the new council will organize at once, and take charge of our long neglected municipal affairs. Geo. R. Head, Wm. B. Lynch, C. P. Janney, C. B. Wildman, G. K. Fox, Jr., F. W. Shafer, L. W. S. Hough, Samuel Orrison, A. R. Mott, J. B. Wildman, G. K. Fox, Jr., F. W. Shafer, L. W. S. Hough, Samuel Orrison, A. R. Mott, J. L. Norris, T. W. Birkby, and R. M. Bentley.

Unfortunate.—We regret to state that Captain Jacob H. Manning, of this town, met with a severe accident on Sunday morning last. He was riding a coll—the animal stumbled, and in his effort to break the fall, with a severe bit, the colt lost its balance, and turned a complete somersault, falling upon Capt. M., and breaking his hip bone. Drs. Fauntleboy and Edwards were called to his assistance, and he is getting along as comfortably as could be expected.

Sold.—The Potomac Iron Furnace Company. of Loudon, have sold to H. Thomas, Beq., or Philadelphia, their furnace and ore banks, situated on the Potomac river, opposite the Point of Rocks, for \$69,000. We have not learned what disposition Mr. T. proposes to make of the property.

property. Richard is Himself Again.—Mr. Fenton M. Henderson, having been relieved of his political disabilities, has been appointed by Judge Keith commissioner in chancery for the circuit cour

THE MCFARLAND TRIAL-The Mysterious Letters, J. R. Y .- Previous to the court adjourning Judge Davis stated that the counsel for the prisoner had, he presumed, unintentionally done an injustice to a party who was entirely outside of the case. Tuesday, when Mr. Gerry was reading one of Mrs. Calhoun's letters, he made what was intended to represent the word "you" read J. R. Y. The expression in which the letters occurs reads, "Three persons are much to me in the fiesh, J. R. Y. and you can guess the other two," Mr. Graham said they were confident the letters were intended for initials, a dash being after each letter, which would not be the case if they were susceptible of the reading suggested they were susceptible of the reading suggested by Judge Davis. The counsel for the prisoner had some doubt about having the letter read in the court in the presence of ladies, it being set in obscenity, but their determination to do jus-tice to their client award. tice to their client caused them to forego any consideration of delicacy in relation to the matter. Mr. Gerry said before taking a copy of the letter he had examined the letters with three microscopes, and had no doubt they were as he read them. The Recorder said the matter was one to be subjected to the test of common sense, and not of miscroscopes. For his own part, he agreed with Judge Davis, but would leave the matter for the decision of the jury.

THE COLL TRAPE LAST WEEK. - Progress of the Schuylkill Strike. - The Philadelphia Ledger of the 15th says: - The coal trade was further of the 15th says:—The coal trade was further complicated last week by a strike among the workmen employed on the lateral lines of the Reading Railroad, in the upper coal fields of the Schuylkill region. A small percentage of reduction of wages, insisted upon by the company, is the cause of the strike. It is or little consequence, as at nearly all the mines in the region mining of coal has been suspended. As regards the difference between the operators and the workmen in the Schuylkill region it is unchanged. Neither party seems willing to yield. In the meantime the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions are driving a large and highly ing coal regions are driving a targe and highly

prosperous trade.

In order to keep up a supply of fuel to the furnaces on the line of the Reading Railroad, the President of the Company sent on Saturday 200 of his cars into the Lehigh region to load with coal, which will be delivered as the necessities of the furnaces may require. The traffic is carrying "coal to New Castle." Notwithstanding the evidence heretotore furnished of the determination of the operators to resist the high wages of miners in order to reduce the price of coal consumers, there are not wanting those who persist that "the strike" is a mere feint to cover a tacit uncerstanding between the parties in the trade to shorten the supply of coal, the better to keep up prices. Coal prices rule very strong now, and the production is large, considering the suspension in the Schuylkill region.

THE House of Representatives rescinded the resolution to allow its hall to be used for the purpose of celebrating the ratification of the fif teenth amendment, because it was found that only a part of the Republicans at Washington were in the movement, and these got up the Wednesday night celebration to head off a more legitimate one that had been appointed for Friday night. The Washington Republicans, white and black, fight like cats and dogs—the two principal factions now being a Mayor Bowen or City Hall party, and an anti-Bowen party.—

Springfield (Mass.) Republicans.

"Whitewashing."—The New York Times is very severe upon the Methodist New York East Conference for allowing the Rev. Herace Cooke to withdraw in peace and quiet, and compares it as a whitewashing process to the slurring over of the Book Concern frauds. It reproves the Church for fearing to do right because "it makes a tremendous breeze to kick a man out," and thinks that the lesson learned when Rev. Dr. Lanahan, to whom the Church owes a deep debt of gratitude, was censured for venturing to tell the truth, should have been sufficient. Nevada, recently compelled the removal of the prisoners to Bobtailed Grizzly.

"Iniquitous, Inquisitorial, and Un-

EDITOR STAR: By your courtesy I wish to lift up my voice against the delusion that the income tax is "iniquitous, inquisitorial, and unjust," and hope our representatives in Congress will not take fright at the threat of being politically beheaded should they not oppose the reenactment of the income tax, but, on the contrary, remember that they are legislating for the welfare of the people.

trary, remember that they are legislating for the welfare of the people.

I pay an income tax, and consider it the fair-est tax ever imposed upon the people. If my pecuniary circumstances are such as to place me within the scope of those subject to this tax, I will continue to pay, with cheerfulness, 5 per cent. on all income above the exemptions now included in the atoresaid act. If I have to pay \$10, \$100, or \$10,000 income tax, I think I can well afford, as a citizen interested in the welfare of my country, this little per centage. If my of my country, this little per centage. If my business is not lucrative so as to fall short of \$1,000 or \$1,200 income per year, this tax does not touch me.

not touch me.

It is argued that we can well afford to deduct \$25,000,000 from our national income, now that the nation is considered financially sound. I argue that the way to keep up such a reputation is to show that we are paying (not merely promising to pay) our debts, and growing rich, too, while so doing.

This tax has been objected to on the grounds that it sprang into being as a "war measure." So was our vast national debt contracted as a "war measure." and we are now paying it as a

"war measure," and we are now paying it as a peace measure. The debt is heavy, to be sure, though just, equitable, and the back-bone to our success as an undivided country and union of States, and the only way to ease this burden is to make it lighter. This little matter of \$25,000,000, coming in a way as to make none groan, reduces the debt to this extent, as well as saves the many thousand dollars in interest that would otherwise accrue, which, in a few years, would not be thought a "mere bagatelle" by

any means.
Should this deduction from the national income take place we may be able to float along without obstruction, but I have found procrastination in the payment of a debt dangerous, and very hard to pay at last, even after the protest has been affixed, and the same rule applies

It is an easy matter to get up long petitions to Congress praying for the abolition of the income tax, as most men would say "yes, certainly I will sign. I do not care to pay away this tax if Congress will abolish it." We all know that nobody likes to pay tax, and we also know that taxes are as necessary as good governments, yet they should be imposed in season and to meet

they should be imposed in season and to meet necessary and just purposes.

That this tax comes within this category we do not see how any man can object, as it only 'ouches us in prosperity. To those in adversity it says "pass on."

If it is objectionable that the amount of income be published there is nothing easier than to abolish this objection by proper enactment. Indeed, this has already been prohibited by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

RE-ENACTMENT. RE-ENACTMENT.

Dry Goods.

The business of the past week has not been what it ought to have been at this season of the year; and all classes—jobbers, agents and importers have been alike disappe the sales have been small, prices have generall been steady, and no decided change has take place in the rates of the leading makes of do-mestic fabrics. The early purchases by the large jobbers in the western cities having been above the present market prices, has had a deabove the present market prices, has had a de-pressing influence upon them, as they have been compelled to sell at a loss; and this circum-stance, doubtless, has prevented the duplicating of orders which usually takes place. Brewn shirtings and sheetings of standard makes have undergone no revision of prices, but the trade in them has been dull, and prices are not firm. In bleached shirtings and sheetings there has been an improved business at firm

not firm. In bleached shirtings and sheetings there has been an improved business at firm prices for some of the best qualities standard makes, but the sales of inferior grades rre light and prices yielding. Printing cloths have been more active, and prices have been slightly firmer, though sales have not been on a large scale. In prints there has been a rather active demand for choice new styles, but the old styles are dull of sale even at reduced prices. Ginghams are in fair demand for the best makes. hams are in fair demand for the best makes and prices are firmly maintained, but inferior qualities are lower. Printed lawns and perqualities are lower. Printed lawns and per-cales are in improved demand as the season ad-vances, and prices are firm. Cotton Csnaburgs are dull of sale; prices nominal Tkere is a moderate trade for the season doing in cotton drills, but chiefly for home consumption. Cambrics are in moderate demand, and sales are small. Muslin de laines are in fair demand, and the new patterns sell at steady prices; but there is not much spirit in the market. Woolen goods are generally inactive, and prices are not goods are generally inactive, and prices are not chiefly for the better qualities, of which there are no longer sales. Cassimeres are unsettled in price, and the sales are confined mostly to a few of the more tasteful new styles. Medium and low grades of light weight are uery dull, and agents are anxious to dispose of their stocks. There is a fair business doing in the better grades of satinets, but the inferior grades are very dull and slow of sale. In other descriptions of domestic fabrics there is very little doing; and prices, which in most cases are merely nominal quotations, are without change since last report.—N. Y. Independent, 14th.

WHEN TO MARRY.—Mrs. Stanton has been making trouble out West. It seems that the indomitable Susan recently delivered a lecture in St. Paul to "ladies exclusively," and with what direful result let the Pioneer tell:—The what direful result let the Pioneer tell:—The lecture, which was upon the rights and wrongs of women, marriage and maternity, was a very interesting and instructive one. She sargued that young ladies ought not to marry before they were twenty-five years old. As a large portion of the audience consisted of young, unmarried ladies, this part of the discourse was not very well relished. It is said that one young lady of eighteen summers, the day for whose marriage had been fixed for some time in June next, last evening informed the gentleman to whom she is to be married that the time must be postponed for seven years. He protested, but she was fixed in her determination and declared that it was no use talking, Mrs. Stanton said no young lady ought to be married before she was twenty-five years old, and she would not be married "a minnit afore that time if it took the last coil of flax she had on her head." The young man left her to meditate upon the matter, and, notwithstanding that he belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association, he was heard using some very hard words about Mrs. Stanton.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.—The adoption by the New York Fast Conference of the majority report on the alleged frauds in the Methodist Book Concern was briefly reported yesterday, not, however, without a spirited debate. The Rev. Mr. Buckley, in support of a motion to reconsider the vote tabling the minority report, charged that the majority report was "untruthful;" that an attempt had been made and was being made to suppress facts which ought to be known to the Conferences and the whole Church on the subject of this book-room imbroglio, and further, that the motion to lay the so-called minority report on the table, and thus prevent discussion, had a strike similitude to the aforesaid attempt to suppress facts. The gentleman was called to order repeatedly, and some members described the scene as "disgraceful." Dr. Woodruff excitedly denied the statement of Mr. Buckley, and finally the latter's motion was tabled by a vote of 103 to 38. vote of 103 to 38.

MARLBORO TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—The three "Commissioners," to manage the affairs of our now incorporated town, Messrs. Henry Brooke, John H. Mundell, and John W. Belt, met at the Court House on Monday evening, andorganised by electing Dr. John M. Mundell, President of the Board. After defining the boundaries of the town and imposing a tax. of \$1 and \$2.50 respectively, upon dogs, they adjourned to meet again to-day for the appointment of a Collector, and more therough organization—Mariboro Gasette, 13th inst

FIRE AND ROBBERT.—The store-house of Mr. Samuel Birely, at Ladiesburg, Frederick co., Md., was totally destroyed by are on Tuesday night of last week, together with the entire stock of goods owned by Messrs. James A. Main & Bro. It was the work of incendiaries, as the store had been robbed of a quantity of goods before the fiames were discovered. There was a partial insurance.

Mise Vinus Ream has been the occasion of some verses by a friend and admirer whose "magnetic soul" stretches out to Vinnie in the following fashion:

Yet by the soul's magnetic band,

To Rome, the city of my dream,

I reach to-night and clasp your hand—

The hand of Vinnie Ream!

BFA Philadelphia paper asserts that lately a boy turned sumeranils for a mile faster than an express train on the North Pennsylvania Railroad made the name distance.

BF Corinne, Utah, bids alike for the trade of the Atlantic and Pacific, taking gold and green-backs at par, and thinks San Francisco isn't smart if she can't make Chicago show "what she does it on."

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS. This Afternoon's Proceedings.

THURSDAY, April 14. SENATE.-Mr. Conkling, from the Committee on Commerce, reported House bill to authorize the city of Buffalo to erect a tunnel under the Niagara river. Passed.

Mr. Summer presented a memorial of clerks of the State Department, asking that they be relieved from the tax upon their salaries. Referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Summer presented a memorial of Cyrus W. Field on the subject of telegraphic communication between the United States and Asia by ocean cable, and asking a grant of public lands in furtherance of the said object. Referred to the Committee on Foreigu Relations.

Mr. Summer introduced a bill to incorporate the Pacific Submarine Telegraph Cable Company. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, the Committee

On motion of Mr. Anthony, the Committee on Printing were directed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a telegraph line from the Capitol to the Government Printing

Mr. Ferry's resolution providing that treaties for the acquisition of the entire territory of a foreign power shall be considered in open session was indefinitely postponed.

The resolution heretofore introduced by Mr. Chandler, providing that when the Georgia bill comes up for discussion there shall be neither recess nor adjournment until a final vote is reached, was taken up, and upon a division was

recess nor adjournment until a final vote is reached, was taken up, and upon a division was declared adopted by the Vice President.

Mr. Casserly called for the ayes and noes.

Mr. Anthony thought to adopt this resolution would be setting a very dangerous precedent.

Mr. Casserly said this would be a great encroachment on the rights of the minority. There was no precedent for such a resolution as this in the history of the Senate.

Mr. Chandler hoped the resolution would pass. He had offered it to stop this interminable Georgia debate. It had been going on for a month now and may go on for two or three months more. The Senate had in December last a rehash of all the discussion on reconstruction, it had the same rehash on Virginia and again on Mississippi and now it is hash again on tion, it had the same rehash on Virginia and again on Mississippi and now it is hash again on Georgia. The country is sick of it, the newspapers are sick of it and disgusted with it. There never had been a session of Congress where the business was so far behind, and as no one wanted to hear any more of these long and tiresome speeches on Georgia he wanted some action that would stop it. If he had his way he would close the doors and not let a Senator leave the chamber until Georgia was disposed of.

posed of.

After some further discussion, the Vice President decided that the resolution was not in or-der, being in conflict with the 53d rule, and no appeal being taken, it was passed over.

The Georgia bill was taken up, and Mr. Morton said that after the remarks of the Senator from Michigan to-day, he should not have ventured to say anything were he not satisfied that he could bring facts to the knowledge of the Senate which would convince them that no more important subject was now pending beoore Congress than Georgia. ore Congress than Georgia.

Mr. M. then went on to argue that the fine spun constitutional arguments made here all spun constitutional arguments made here all

tended to the benefit of the rebels and the Democratic party of the South, and against the Union men. Upon investigation he had discovered that those Republicans who came here urging the adoption of the Bingham amendment, were acting in concert with the Democratic party. The stories that came here about the good feeling subsisting in the South, was due to the fact that some Republicans who had gone down there had sacrificed their principles for the sake of attaining social position.

Mr. M. replied to the argument of Mr. Car-Mr. M. replied to the argument of Mr. Carpenter some days since charging him (Mr. M.) with inconsistency, and quoting from his speech two years ago upon the Arkansas bill, and claimed that he had not changed his views since then, and that his course now was consistent with the position then assumed by him. HOUSE .- Mr. Archer (Md.) presented the petition of Jacob Fleishall, of Baltimere city, for pension. Referred to Committee on Pen-

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) presented a memorial of Cyrus W. Field in relation to a submarine telegraph between America and Asia, together with a bill for that purpose, and moved the reference of the papers to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Randall (Pa.) said if the bill made an appropriation it should go to the Committee on

Appropriations. Mr. Dawes said it made no appropriation money, but the bill provided for a grant of Mr. Handall.—Then it should go to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Dawes must object to that. The questions in the bill principally involved our foreign relations, and should be considered, therefore, by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Randall replied that unless he could have
the bill referred to the Public Lands Committee, he would object to its introduction.

The Speaker said the gentleman could not object in that way. He wanted to say, once for all, that he would not allow objections to be made under conditions. The right to object was an absolute right; but the gentleman could not make conditions before objecting.

Mr. Randall said he had only pursued the usual course of members of the House on like matters, and he intimated that the Speaker had no right to rule as he did rule.

matters, and he intimated that the Speaker had no right to rule as he did rule.

Mr. Dawes called Mr. Bandall to order.

Mr. Randall said the Speaker's language was unusually harsh and undeserved, as he (Bandall) had only pursued the usual practice. He would now object to the introduction of the bill.

The Speaker said the gentleman was too late. He could not object after having moved to amend Mr. Dawe's motion by moving to refer to the Public Lands Committee.

Mr. Randall then demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to refer.

Mr. Dawes appealed to Mr. Randall not to insist upon that demand.

After further debate, in the course of which mutual explanations passed between the Speaker and Mr. Randall, the latter withdrew his demand and his motion.

Mr. Haley (III.) renewed the motion, and the

Mr. Haley (Ill.) renewed the motion, and the papers were referred to the Public Lands Compapers were referred to the Public Lands Committee by a vote of 66 to 49.

Mr. Cake, (Ps.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported back a number of bills and resolution for printing; which were passed.

Mr. Butler, (Mass.,) from Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to relieve Judge C. B. Sahn, of Texas, of his political disabilities.

Passed.
On motion of Mr. Hooper, (Mass.,) a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Coinage to report with the bill in relation to the interrational coinage a statement giving the relative value of the gold coins of Great Britain, France and the United States.
Mr. Jenckes, (B. L.) from Committee on Patents, reported back the bill to revise, consolidate and amend the laws relating to patents.
Mr. Jenckes explained the bill at length, and pending his explanation the morning hour expired.
Mr. Farnsworth, (III.) from Committee on

Mr. Farnsworth, (III.) from Committee on Post Offices, reported in the case of the inves-tigation of the New York and Boston post of-fices. The report was ordered to be printed and laid on the table, and the committee was dis-charged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Fitch, (Nevada,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a number of bills; all of which were ordered to be printed and re-committed.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the tariff bill; the pending question being upon Mr. Banks' motion to reduce the tariff on unmanufactured hemp from \$40 to \$25 per ton.

Mr. Wood thought General Banks was mission in his argument of vesterday, that he Mr. Wood thought General Banks was mistaken in his argument of yesterday, that because the duty on manilla was low the duty on Russian lemp should be low. He showed that there was no real analogy between the hemp and the manilla. With regard to the treaty report made by Gen. Banks, Mr. Wood thought that no treaty could be made to conclude the action of this House on a tariff bill.

Mr. Schenck also argued to show that there was a vast difference between what was known as Russia hemp and manilla. The only unalogy between them was that both were used to make ropes. Mr. Burdett (Mo.) advocated an increased

COFFERENCE OF APRICAN METRODIST EPIS COPPERENCE OF APRICAN METHODIST EPIS-COPAL CRURCH.—The Baltimore Annual Con-ference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church will assemble in Hagerstown on Wednes-day, April 20. There will be about fifty min-isters present, and conference will continue about a week. Bishep A. W. Wayman, of Bal-timore, will preside.

tariff on hemp.

young man into the gutter, pounded him and pulled his nice curly hair, and then walked away without telling him what it was for. the "Barbary Coast" of San Francisco, for fifty

TELEGRAMS TO THE STAR. This Afternoon's Dispatches. ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.

THE MCFARLAND TRIAL

Medical Evidence as to Insanity Telegraphed Exclusively to The Evening Star. Naw YORK, April 11. Upon the opening of the court this morning Mr. Geery, Junior coun-sel for McFarland, placed the note about which the discussion took place vesterday in the hands of the jury, for them to determine whether the letters were intended to represent "J. R. Y.,"

or "you."

Dr. Eckford Guernsey was the first witness placed upon the stand. He testified that he was a physician and was acquainted with Mr. Mc-Farland. Noticed a peculiar expression in his eye, a haggard look in his countenance, and a nervousness in all his actions were plainly visible to witness. McFarland told him he could not sleep. Gave him a prescription to help him to sleep in August, 1879. He saw in him a wild look, all the evidence of approaching disease both physical and mental.

Others testified to the same.

FROM PARIS TO-DAY. Another Presecution Against "La Marwelllaise," Telegraphed Exclusively to The Evening Star.

Paris, April 14.—A day or two ago, the Mar-seiliaise published a congratulatory address from the workmen of Lyons, who were on a strike, to the operatives in the mines and work-shops at La Creuzot. The proprietors of that journal have, therefore, been prosecuted again for a violation of the press law, in fomenting Amendment Celebrations.

Telegraphed Exclusively to The Evening Star. CLEVELAND, April 14.—The colored people are celebrating the fifteenth amendment act in

this city to-day. A large procession on foot, in carriages and on horseback paraded the streets with bands of music and banners.

The celebration will terminate with speeches, fireworks, and a general good time to night.

Boston. April 14.—The colored people of Boston and vicinity are to-day celebrating the fifteenth amendment. The procession, which formed at noon, with a salute of artillery, attracted much attention on the route of march.

Motel Destroyed by Fire. Telegraphed Exclusively to The Evening Star. PITTSBURG, April 14 .- The Exchange Hotel

with the furniture, etc., in Franklin, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$125,000 to \$130,000; insurance, \$34,000. Many surrounding buildings were damaged, and the whole town in the vicinity stampeded, causing much addi-tional loss in moving furniture and goods. Donohue's oil refinery, in Oil City, was par-tially destroyed. Loss \$8,000; no insurance. Three narrow guage cars standing alongside were destroyed. Loss \$4,000.

Strike of Laborers in New York-Dis-turbances Apprehended. Telegraphed Exclusively to The Evening Star-New York, April 14.- This forenoon a mo

of 200 men, employed on the sewers in Bergen and Hudson city, N. J., struck, and came to Jersey City, where 130 men were at work on a similar sewer in north Fourth street, and attempted to induce them to quit work. Persuasion being useless, they tried violence. A force of 125 police came up and arrested the leaders, and dispersed the mob. Further troubles are apprehended. Fatal Boiler Explosion. Telegraphed Exclusively to the Evening Star. NEW YORK, April 14.- The propeller Wells,

engaged in towing coal barges, exploded her boiler this morning at the coal dock on Kill von Kull, opposite Sailors' Snug Harber. Her engineer and two firemen were killed. The wreck sunk at its moorings. The report of the explosion and concussion were very heavy, and created the impression among the Staten Islanders that a slight shock of earthquake had passed by them. The names of the killed could not be ascertained.

Explosion in an Oil Retinery. Telegraphed Exclusively to The Evening Star. NEW YORK, April 14.-An explosion occurred in the extensive oil refinery, corner of 8th and Warren streets, Jersey City, at midnight. The fire spread rapidly, and the workmen barely escaped with their lives. Fortunately the flames

were subdued before they reached the great tanks, and a conflagration was prevented. Programme of the Workingmen in France. Telegraphed Exclusively to The Evening Star. Paris, April 14.—The International Society of Workmen contemplate issuing an address from their headquarters in this city, requesting the workmen of France who favor a republic to

vote with a blank ticket on the occasion of the Financial Matters in London To-day. Telegraphed Exclusively to The Evening Star. London, April 14.—The money market is advancing, owing to the unfavorable bank return. The amount of bullion in the vault to-day is

£406,000 sterling less than on last Thursday. Exorbitant Ransom Demanded by Ro-man Brigands.

Telegrophed Exclusively to the Evening Star. Boxs, April 14. The brigands who seized the Duke of Manchester, son of Secretary Hubert, of the British Legation, and Secretary Bayel, of the Italian Legation, have exacted £2,903

The Riots in Spain. Telegraphed Exclusively to The Evening Star. MADRID, April 14 .- Riots broke out at Seville yesterday, on account of an attempted enforcement of the conscription act. The Dario of this city charges that the recent revolt in Aragon

was brought about with Cuban money. French Troops to Operate Against the Strikers. Telegraphed Exclusively to The Evening Star. LONDON, April 14.—The government has despatched more troops to Neveres to-day on account of a continuance of the strike at Four-

chambull, a little town in that neighborhood. American Railway Securities in Ger-Telegraphed Exclusively to The Evening Star.

London, April 14.—The Times' correspondent, writing from Frankfort-on-the-Main, says:— The engerness for American railway securities is well nigh exhaused. The Bank of France.

Telegraphed Esclusively to The Evening Star.

PARIS, April 14.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased to the extent of 5,890,000

francs during the past week. The Ecumenical Conneil. Telegraphed Exclusively to The Evening Star.

ROME, April 14.—Nearly 600 bishops voted for the constitutio de fide. There were no votes in apposition.

Arrived Out.

Telegraphed Exclusively to the Evening Star. GLASGOW, April 14.—The steamship Australia has arrived. GLASGOW, April 14.—The steamship St. Andrew has arrived.

How to TREAT NEW GLOVES .- Two pairs

How to Treat New Gloves.—Two pairs may be taken from one box, of exactly the same cut and quality, and by given different treatment when first putting the hands into them, one pair will be made to sit much better, and to wear double or nearly that length of time longer than the other. When purchasing gloves, people are usually in too much of a hurry; they carelessly put them on, and let them go in that way then, thinking to do the work more completely at another time. When this is the case a person is sure to meet with disappointment, for as the glove is made to fit the hand the first time it is wern so it will siever after, and no amount of effort will make a satisfactory change. Never allow a stretcher to be used, for the gloves will not be likely to sit as well for it. All of the expansions should be made by the hands; if the kids are so small as to require the aid of a stretcher, they should not be purchased, as they will prove too small for durability, comfort or beauty. When selecting gloves, choose those with fingers to correspond with your own in length, take time to put them on, working in the fingers first, until ends meet ends, then put length, take time to put them on, working in the fingers first, until ends meet ends, then put in the thumb, and smooth them down until they are made to fit nicely. A glove that sits well will usually wear well—at least, will wear better than one of the same kind that does not fit well. When the ends of the fingers do not come down right, or when they are so long as to form wrinkles upon the sides of the fingers, they will chafe out easily; where the stretcher has to be used to make the fingers large enough, the body part will be so small as to cramp the hands so that it cannot be shut without bursting the seams of the kids. Some recommend putting new kid gieves into a damp cloth before they are put on, and allowing them to remain until moistened. With this treatment they can be put on much easier than otherwise, and will invery nicely until they get dry; but on second wearing there will be an unnatural harshness about them, wrinkling in spots, and they will not sit so perfectly as at first. I have tried the damping process, and de not approve of it—Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Vinginia Land Sall.—The farm of Gilson R. Phaley, located between Vienna Station and Pairfax Court House, containing 151% acres, improved, has been sold to B. M. Collins, M. D., of Penn's Park, Pennsylvania, for \$4,500.

A Rochester judge procured employment for a vagrant, in lieu of committing him, and the man thankfully accepted the situation.